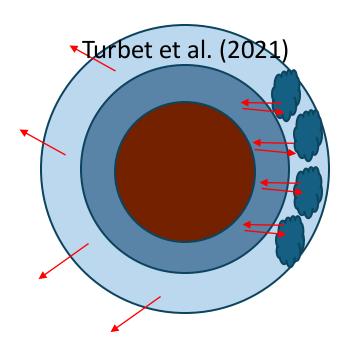
# **Chemistry & Climate Impact** of Sulfuric Acid Hazes on Early Venus

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### **Early Venus**

Nightside clouds dominated the early Venus climate.

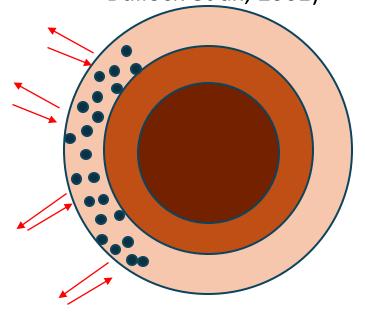
The greenhouse prevented oceans from forming.



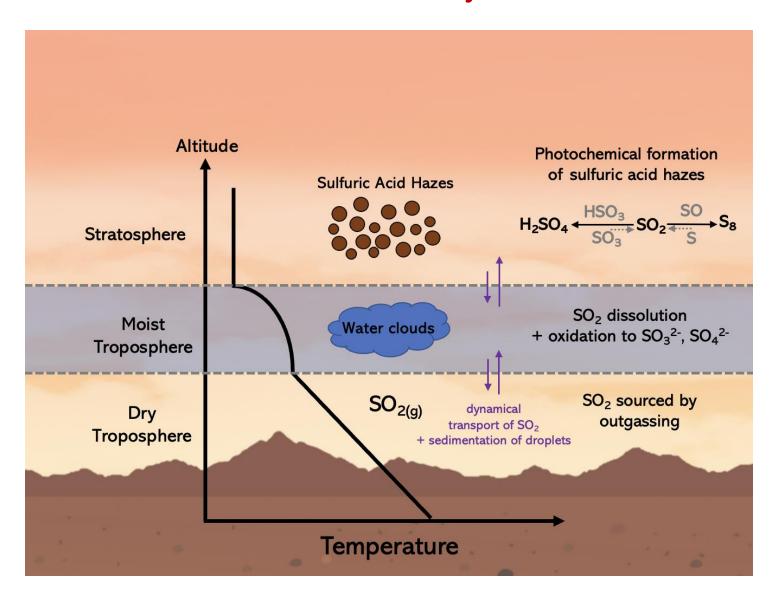
### **Present-Day Venus**

Sulfuric acid hazes contribute to a high albedo at present-day Venus and influence the climate.

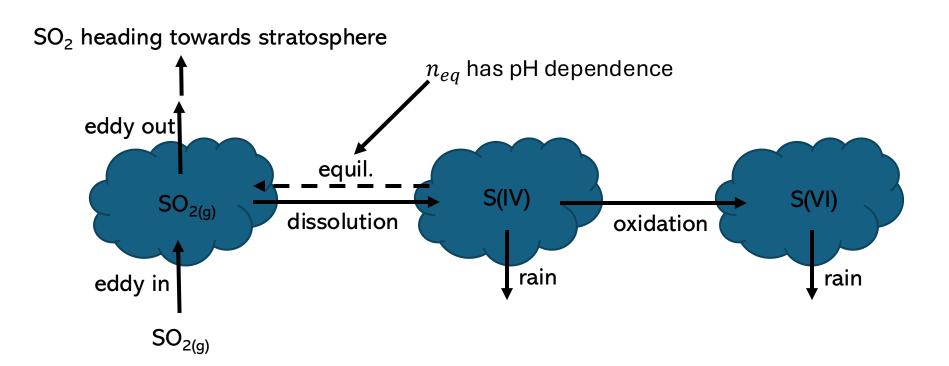
(e.g., Tomasko et al., 1980; Bullock et al., 2001)



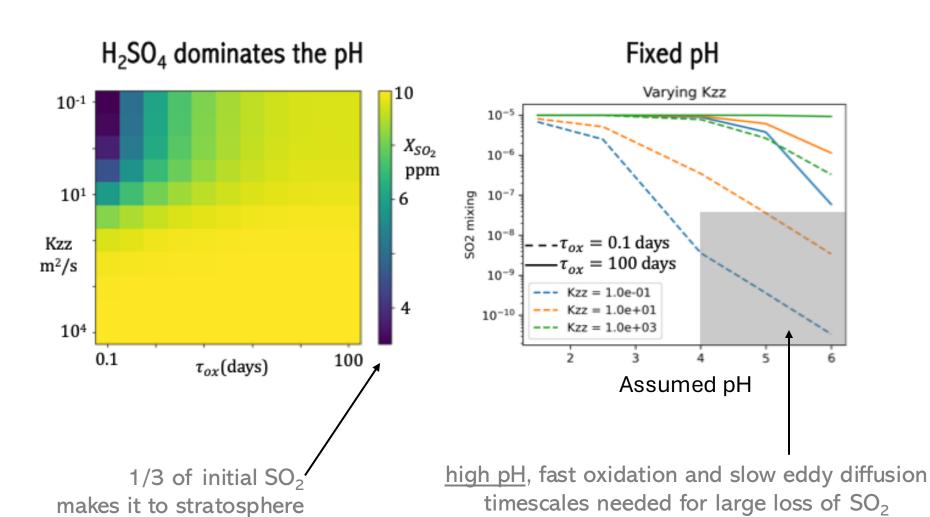
### Do Sulfuric Acid Hazes Cool Early Venus-Like Worlds?



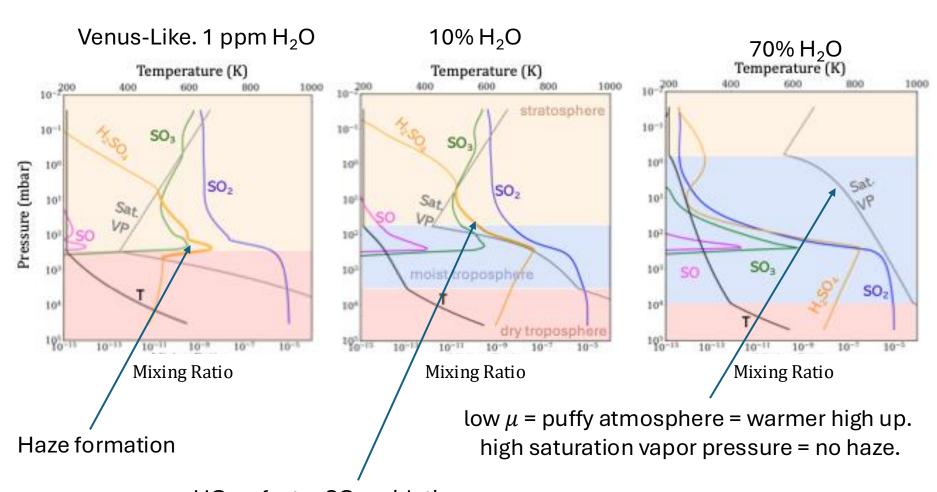
# In steamy atmospheres, would SO<sub>2</sub> become cold trapped in water droplets?



## SO<sub>2</sub> is generally not cold trapped!

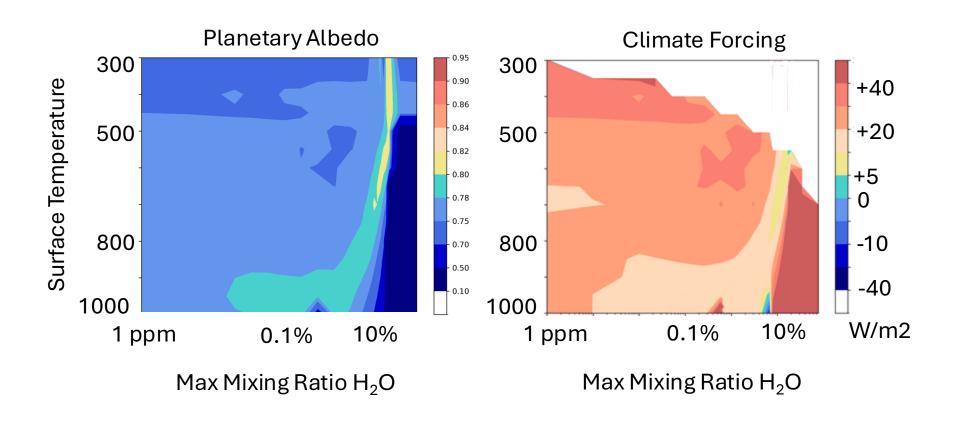


### H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> haze production rate is modified by composition.



more  $HOx = faster SO_2$  oxidation = faster haze formation Sulfuric acid hazes are brightest in  $\sim 10\% H_2O$  atmospheres.

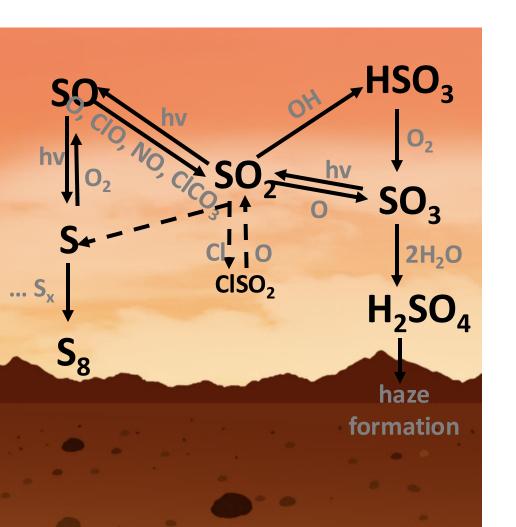
The hazes are unlikely to have cooled early Venus for surface liquid water but are potentially important to exoplanet climates.



## Backup slides

# KINETICS in the Stratosphere: Haze Formation

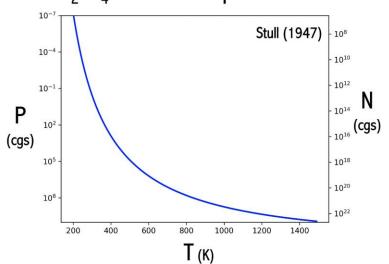
Photochemical formation of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> from SO<sub>2</sub>



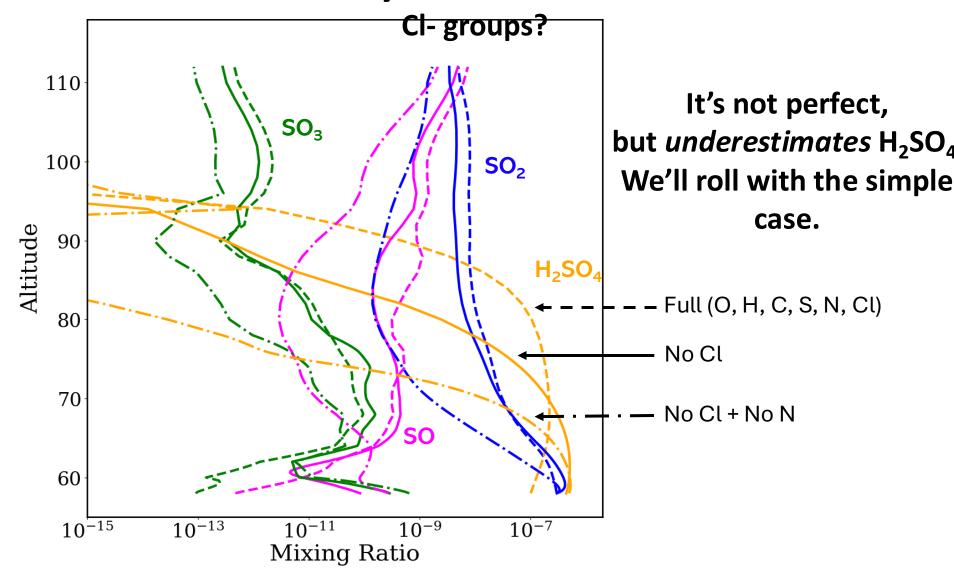
#### Formation of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> hazes

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{2\pi D_p D_i M_i}{RT} \int_{\text{Pandis (2016)}}^{\text{Non-linear dep.}} \int_{\text{Pandis (2016)}}^{\text{Non-linear d$$

### H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Saturation Vapor Pressure



### Venus Chemistry: Can we simplify by removing N-,



## Box Model: How much SO<sub>2</sub> makes it to the

NOT cold-trapped *if* sulfuric **stratosphere** BE cold-trapped *if* basic acid dominates the pH in species

